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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for tion wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

A Good Sign of the Times.

The declaration yesterday of a semiannual dividend of 21/2 per cent, upon the stock of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, marks an epoch in the industrial history of the country. This is the first dividend paid upon Missouri Pacific stock for ten years. Only four years ago the stock sold at less than one-tenth of its present price, and a receivership for the property was talked of. At the meeting of the directors of the road yesterday a statement of earnings for the past six months was submitted, showing surplus earnings over all fixed charges upon the system of nearly \$2,500,000, or about twice the amount required for the dividend declared by the directors. The road is earning, in other words, about 10 per cent. per annum on its stock. It is

veritable resurrection. It is not to be accounted for by special talent in railroad management or genius for creating systems, nor by the gradual wearing away of the one-time prejudice against "Gould " properties. It is a natural and wholesome reflection of the country's splendid vigor in business, something that we may know the public at large are profiting by, when such achievements as that of the Missouri Pacific Railroad are visible.

Disenfranchised Missouri Republicans

The Democrats who are getting purpler than the Judas tree over government without the consent of the governed in the Philippines may cool themselves by reading the resolutions adopted in Kansas City the other day by a meeting of the Republicans of the Sixth Missouri Congress district. These resolutions recite that although Congress in providing for the new apportionment of Representatives directed that the territory of each Congress district should be contiguous and compact, and "fixed the minimum population for each district at 194,000 persons, the Democratic Legislature and Governor of Missouri have so carved the Congress districts that some have more than twice the population of others, some have 50,000 or 60,000 less inhabitants than the law requires, and few, if any, districts are "compact." In 1900 the Missouri Democrats cast 351,000 votes and the Republicans 314,000; 51 per cent, to 49. Yet the Democrats are to have fifteen Congress districts and the Republicans only one.

The Sixth district has a population of 160 000: the Tenth of 310 000: the new Eleventh and Twelfth districts have not within 40,000 or 50,000 of the population required by the act of Congress. The Republicans permitted to have one. They should have

about "liberty" or flercer snorting ranters against imperialism than among these same Missouri Democrats who did the

The Chinese Indemnity Settled at Last.

It is not pleasant to hear, as we do hear from our Washington correspondent, that no collective and peremptory demand was ever made upon the Chinese Government by the representatives of the Powers | rection of army reorganization, not proat Pekin for the payment of 450,000,000 vided for specifically in the recent act of the Boxer outrages. It now appears that a majority of the Envoys did not concur in any such demand, but that their joint note merely mentioned the amount just named partments. as the aggregate of the more or less arbitrary claims presented. The assertion is made on high authority that China was led to believe by certain persons, whose names are not made known, that the joint note was an ultimatum, and that compliance with its terms was indispensable. Thereupon the Chinese Government, recognizing its helplessness, answered the note with a promise to pay the full amount

evident that China's promise was given under a gross misapprehension of the facts, almost equal value to the army, is the detail, and it follows that, from the viewpoint of at the suggestion of Gen. Gillespie, of an equity, she should not be held to it. We artillery officer as a member of the Engineer learn, however, by a telegram from THE Board. Hitherto the artillery has had no Sun's correspondent at Pekin, dated June 16, that the Ministers have unanimously decided to take China at her word. They the development of such schemes, the are only too eager to profit by their debtor's artillery will have at all events a voice in rant of cobbler-philosophers, wants to be mistake, and to accept the offer of an in- discussing the plans for works which it a shoemaker on the ground that "it does demnity representing the aggregate of will garrison; and the charge that the not take much money to start in the busitheir utmost claims. At the same time, fighting arms of the service had no share ness and there is not much brainwork the Envoys of Russia, Italy and Japan have in choosing the implements which they were about it," while the Alnaschar dream of a consented to make some concessions with to use will no longer be well founded, so would be clerk is "I would learn languages respect to the mode of payment, and have far as the Engineers are concerned. It is in case I might be an Ambassador or statesacquiesced in the British plan, which hith- not unlikely that Gen. GILLESPIE'S plan man of my own country. It is very nice erto they have opposed. That is to say, may approve itself to the Ordnance Depart- to be a clerk and rise to be a great man." each Power will agree to receive in liqui- ment as well. The change thus made will A thoughtful lad hopes to become a gatdation of its own claim bonds to be issued do much to bring the line and the staff dener: "A gardener must be careful. Ee by China at par, and bearing only 4 per cent. together, and is certain to increase the has to know all the names of the plants, interest. The demand for a joint guar- efficiency of the army. antee by the several creditor Powers is evidently renounced and even the annual Gillespie further desires that an officer bayment of 18,000,000 taels (about \$12,- of artillery and an officer of the Ordnance she who dares the wish to be a Duchess exto a sinking fund, is not to begin until a the matters pertaining to their branches

entry, should be substituted therefor, of the staff departments already appointed crease of the customs duties levied at treaty | ments are officered by details from the ports to 10 per cent. The sources of revethe native customs imposed at non-treaty | in the infusion of new blood that the detail ports, while the maritime customs now system will bring to other departments. levied at the treaty ports are to be in-

vide annually \$12,600,000 more for amortization, after peace shall have been restored throughout the Middle Kingdom and ormal trade relations shall have been established.

We are further told by our correspondent that all the Powers have agreed to the retention under their control of Woosung harbor near Shanghai, together with the entrance to the Peiho River. Whether any modification of the existing commercial treaties will now be insisted upon is, we are informed, uncertain. If that point be waived, and if the Ministers are convinced that the Chinese imperial authorities are not responsible for the recent slaughter of Roman Catholic priests in southern Mongolia, there seems to be no reason why we should not regard the Chinese problem as temporarily solved. How long the present Manchu dynasty will be able or willing to fulfil its promises is a different question.

The Hunt for Harmony. The Hon. MORTIMER NYE, some time Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana, has his eye upon the Democratic nomination for Governor of that State. To make that nomination worth the seeking, harmony must be pumped into the discordant Hoosier Democracy. How is the thing to be done? How are Bryanite and anti-Bryanite, Silver Democrat and Gold Democrat, the oldfashioned rock-ribbed Democrat and the new-fangled brass-headed semi-Populist. to be induced to give one another the kiss

of peace? The Hon. MORTIMER NYE knows or thinks he knows. He babbles of "the basic principles of the party," "simple Democratic principles," "the Jeffersonian idea," "fundamental doctrines." Good old words! Fine old gabble! And what in particular does this general gabble mean, pray? Well, Mr. Nye has been talking with divers Democrats and, strange to say, he finds them substantially together on the live public

"They are hostile to all favoritism in legislationopposed to anything and everything that smacks of mperialism-believe in the limitation of all departments of the Government and are ready and anxious to unite in a fight against all these evil and anti-Demo cratic tendencies. They are specially averse to legis-lation that fosters Trusts and combines, that lay tribute on the mass of our people, and will cheerfully unite to oppose their unjust exactions."

So the Democrata were so fortunate in their collision with imperialism in 1900 that they want to run against it again. They are on record as friends of the income tax, a piece of legislative favoritism for the benefit of persons who have incomes of less then \$4,000 a year or thereabouts. As to Trusts and combines, every party is specially averse to legislation that fosters Trusts and combines. Trusts have no friends except the facts and inevitable conditions of modern business; and the Democrats don't seem to have made many votes by thundering against them. The strong Populist-Socialist part of the Democracy is far from favoring the limitation of the powers of the Government. Mr. BRYAN, still the man who has more influence and a greater following in the Democratic party than any other Democrat, wants to make the Federal Government the master of corporations that do business in more than one State. That is one of his "Jeffersonian " ideas.

The country is full of MORTIMER NYES who are looking for some juggling formula stick to "fundamental Democratic doctrines," " basic principles," and other conless phrases. The moment they pass from the general to the special and begin to define, they are lost.

"GOD bless the King. GOD bless the Faith's De Gop bless-no harm in blessing-the Pretender! Who that Pretender is and who that King-GOD bless us all!-is quite another thing."

Engineers and Artillery.

Some very important moves in the diwhich will do much to make the army more homogeneous than it has been in the past under our system of permanent staff de-

Under the new Army Regulations, soon to be issued, the Engineer School at Willets Here are some thoughts on tailoring. One Point will be placed on the same footing boy wants to be a tailor because " it is a as the other army schools. Hitherto it has been solely a departmental school, and has had no place in the Army Regulations; but hereafter it will be a much more important institution, and take its place good tailor. He is brought into contact along with the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, the Cavalry and Light Artillery School at Fort Riley, and the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth.

In line with this important change, and of voice in the preparation of defence plans. With an officer on the board charged with

To the Torpedo or Engineer School Gen. by Great Britain, that either the likin, or line to the staff is of very great importance inland transit dues, should be abolished, to the welfare of the army; but it operates or that a lump sum, payable at the port of | slowly, the rights of the permanent officers the deficit of local and imperial revenue having been guarded jealously, so that thus incurred to be made good by an in- many years must pass before the departline. The Engineer Corps is not affected new indemnity debt are the salt tax, and plan will serve in a large measure to bring and you may gain or you may lose by it."

With the disappearance of the regimental creased to an effective 5 per cent., by organization in the artillery, the question which we understand that they will be of artillery commands arose. This has payable in gold. It is evident from the been settled by a recent order creating fiscal data presented by Gen James H. twenty-one "artillery districts," which will Wilson in his book on China, to which we be commanded by the Colonels and other have more than once referred, that the field officers of the corps. Five Colonels, sources of revenue to be set apart will not five Lieutenant-Colonels and nine Majors only suffice to meet the annual interest are placed in command of these districts, charge on the indemnity bonds (about while two Captains command small dis-

lulu. The district commanders, by the terms of the order creating the districts are to inspect each post in their commands twice a month.

Meantime, the enlistment of recruits for the artillery progresses steadily, and the next promotion of officers is expected to occur about the 1st of July; certainly it cannot take place before that time. When these promotions are made, one-half of those due to the increase in the artillery authorized by the act of Feb. 2 will have been made. Five new batteries of field artillery and three companies of coast artillery have been authorized within a few days, making a total of twenty-one batteries of the thirty provided for, and 97 companies of the 126 authorized by the new law. On March 31, the army in the Philippines had an excess of 200 men in the field artillery, and 71 in the coast artillery, who may be transferred to new organizations. Especial efforts are being made to recruit the artillery arm to its full strength, the Secretary of War having issued orders to that effect.

Ocean Races.

Rumors for which we know of no warrant continue to take liberties with Sir THOMAS Lapton. The latest is that he would highly approve of the suggestion of an ocean rac between the great sloops.

The idea of such a race is too fantastic to be entertained by any sane sportsman and we doubt very much Sir Thomas Lip-TON's countenance of it. The aforesaid boats were no: built for ocean travel. They were made in the course of study to discover the fastest form of yacht for use in waters where yacht racing is carried on. They are, consequently, sparred and canvased on a scale that has no relation to the winds and waves of the Atlantic. They are not cruisers, but racers. They are built of great strength to withstand the tremendous strains put upon them; but it would be foolhardy to think of their wearing across the ocean the canvas for which they are designed, and indeed whenever a Cup hunter crosses, it is under what is called a jury rig, her racing spars being sent over on a steamer.

"Ocean racing." also, is a misnomer. There can be no true racing across the sea. The three schooner yachts, Fleetwing, Vesta, and Henrietta, that crossed in 1866, or the Dauntless and Cambria, in 1870, or the Dauntless and Coronet in 1887, lost sight of each other on the very first day, and so from first to last never had a likeness of weather that could make a fair race. The proposition of a Constitution-Shamrock Atlantic race is nonsense.

Trade as Viewed by Britain's Youth.

The statistician as a roaring lion walketh about seeking whom he may devour. He has fallen upon the children in the English Poor Law schools, and made them write essays about " what they would like to be in life, and why." The answers he has tabulated and some of the reasons he has printed, as material for the psychology of youth, in Macmillan's Magazine. They are children in the upper classes, 12 to 14 years old we suppose, that write and they are the poorest of the poor; 408 of them boys, 426 girls.

Most of the children naturally peep as they are taught. They wish to follow out what they have learned in school and show less originality than might be exare bilked out of six districts. They are for Democratic harmony. They had better pected from American children. Thus, of the boys 151 wish to take up different hand!crafts that have been taught in the schools, partly too because the army is held out to on. In the lot there are but two aspirant doctors, two lawyers, three explorers, and two who want to be heroes. With the girls it is the same, though they show a stronger religious streak; 200 intend to be domestic servants, 40 dressmakers, 33 nurses, 30 teachers, 6 missionaries and so on through the lower occupations open to women. Yet one little Poor Law girl had taels (about \$315,000,000) as indemnity for | Congress, have been and soon will be made, | the spunk to want to be a Duchess and two of the girls wish to be poetesses.

The reasons they give for their choices are often amusing. All are ambitious and eager to better their condition and many prefer trades because they are clear, gentlemanly trade. I could make other people look smart as well as myself." Another boy says: "There is no one given more appreciation in the world than a with the best Society in the land." A third writes: "It is an indoor life, cool, and a sitting-down trade, and I may become a tailor to Royalty." A fourth with more worldly experience explains that "tailors require a lot of education. The great evil among tailors is drunkenness, but I have

signed the pledge already." Bakers " are now thought more of than they used to be " and are " at the present time just as healthy as any other people in England." A young scapegrace, ignoand if he does not remember them he will get into a muddle."

The girls are far less interesting. Even 600,000), which is eventually to be made Department be detailed as instructors in plains that in that way she hopes to become " in due time a useful woman, and I should of the service that will be important to help to rule the country and govern the The Ministers have also agreed, it seems, Engineer officers. The provision of the people." We cannot help wishing success, not to press the demand, hitherto advocated new law for temporary details from the however, to one twelve-year-old aspirant for literary fame, who has some sound ideas already in her little head: " My greatest wish is to be a poetess or novelist. One must be a good grammarian and learn to keep the manuscript all in the same tense, learn where to put the stops, and learn how to express one's thoughts clearly. Being a novelist or a poet is a chance living benue now ear-marked for the service of the by the new law; but Gen. Gillespie's cause every book will not bring morely They are edifying youngsters, and perhaps they help to explain why England lags behind America.

The result of the Grand Prix de Paris. worth about \$40,000, while it gives cause for additional pride in the work of American jockeys abroad, presents a singular analogy with the running of our own Suburban, one day before. Saxon, owned by EDMOND BLANC was a strong favorite for the Grand Prix. and during the struggle he made a great fight for the lead, but, says the report, the \$12,500,000), but ultimately may also pro- tricts, those of biget Sound and of Hono- pace of Olympian was more than Saxon.

notwithstanding his record and superb con dition, could endure, and he was forced to give way to the St. Damien colt, Cheri, on which the Yankee boy, RIGBY, had the mount.

Saxon finished fourth. No one questioned the fitness of Ethelbert when he went to the post on Saturday: but unprejudiced observers of the race, includ-Ethelbert's rider, O'CONNOR, believe he was simply "run off his feet " by the terrible pace set by Alcedo and Toddy. Odds of 14 to 1 were laid against Cheri, and similar quotations, in the early betting, were obtainable against Alcedo. Olympian, therefore, son of the great Domino and brother to Cap and Bells, that won the English Oaks nine days before, did for Saxon what Alcedo, in the Suburban, did for Ethelbert, namely, outran and perhaps discouraged him.

A glance at the testimony and at the results obtained so far in the case of Dr. KENNEDY makes it almost certain that it will be impossible to get a jury to return a verdict of guilty. All the contradictory testimon, of the experts in regard to the handwriting on the check and in regard to the matching and unmatching of the material in the bludgeon with the stuff alleged to be found in KENNEDY's workshop is found to break to pieces upon the reef of the alibi. Even if that alibi is not sufficiently strong to make the innocence of the accused perfectly clear in the minds of twelve intelligent men, it is evidently strong enough to create reasonable doubt. The entire case is narrowed down to the simple question; Was KEN-NEDY on the Staten Island ferryboat or on Staten Island at the time of the murder in the Grand Hotel? Witnesses have sworn that he was, and witnesses have sworn that he was not.

It is notable that again this year of the girls from the public schools who have passed the entrance examinations to the Normal College, the majority, as their names indicate, are Jews. The same is the rule in the examinations for the boys' free colleges; the best scholars of the public schools, girls and boys, being usually Jews.

Like many other novelties, the shirt waist is having a hard fight for its life. Nearly twenty-five pupils of the Eastern High School in Washington were sent home one day last week for appearing shirt-waisted, and there is trouble in the school management in conequence. But in a high school out in Chicago, "two of the most popular women teachers" told the perspiring boys of a hot morning that they might take off their coats, with the result that next morning the entire class seemed to have gone into shirt waists. Prof. McKenzie, "one of the most correctly dressed members of the faculty." appeared in a stunning waist himself.

We suggest that the shirt waist have a fair trial, and to that end all persecution of it should be abandoned. If the sum of its advantages over the common coat, when tested for comfort, cleanliness, propriety and expense, is found to be heavy, it will become part of the national costume; but of that we have no little doubt.

Dr. Dally, who exposed the embalmed beef scandal during the Spanish war, committed suicide.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Our esteemed contemporary has forgotten the fact that there was no embalmed beef scandal. There was merely the scandal of a high United States Army officer, Gen. MILES, making reckless and gruesome accusations against the Commissary Department, which an investigation of great care and competency showed to have been without even the color of foundation. Very likely there was present at the time in Dr. Daly, Miles's accomplice or tool, something of the mental disturbance that finally ended in suicide.

We are receiving many letters from both Catholics and Protestants continuing the discussion on the question of religion in the public schools, or on the proposition that the Roman Catholic parochial schools should share in the distribution of the school fund raised by general taxation. In the first place, as the Constitution forbids any such use of because of the war in South Africa, but profitably go to further lengths in The Sun than it has already reached. Moreover, them as a career; 35 wish to be farmers, 34 into these later letters there enters an elesailors, 21 engineers, 17 musicians and so ment of rancorousness which we cannot encourage; it is bad for both sides.

The Case of the Elder Vestryman.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the discussion of a certain man's relation to "Episcopo-Presbyterlanism," "R." to-day makes an implicit attack upon the Episcopal "Berkshire" appears to think (although he does not say) that the "uncovenanted mercies of God," to which the gentleman in question is relegated "in the Episcopal sense," are something under which it is distinctly discreditable to be. Of course, the covenanted mercies may be better; nevertheless the others, although "uncovenanted," are still "mercies" and this is the 'mportant thing The grace of God is of far higher regard than is ecclesiastical connection. Then, too, one of your correspondents

Then, too, one of your correspondents suggests the advisability in this case of driving a certain distance, on each Lord's Day, until one reaches a building dedicated under the rubrics of that communion to which one is more closely bound, and this same correspondent tells me that the Episcopal Church unchurches the Presbyterian minister. If, as it appears to mean, this really does mean that a minister who does not assent to the theory of the Historic Episcopate is 1920 futo, "unchurched," may I call to mind the fact that the late Phillips Brooks, Bishop of Massachusetts, was ordained and consecrated a cleric of high order, notwithstanding his avowed disbelief in Apostolic succession? I can see no valid reason "in the Episcopal sense," save denial by the Episcopate, which would unchurch a minister. If there he other, I will recognize it.

But, Mr. Editor, I must protest against two things. The first (and in this instance the minor) consists in the carcless way in which the theory and practice of the Episcopal Church are set forth by certain of your worthy correspondents, who evidently do not thoroughly know the main facts of their subject. And the second thing is the boundless impertinence of those who take it upon themselves to criticise from the points of view of morality and Church polity the personal actions of a Christian gentleman. If such a one thinks it is not in violation of the laws of his own conscience, nor yet opposed to the commands of his Master that he does a certain thing, why this discussion? And if, on the other hand, the Church may consider him wrong, let the Church deal with him; it is not our affair. As a Presbyterian, I cannot see the Episcopal Church misrepresented, nor can I, in any capacity, see a man's motives and acts in such an affair discussed in such a way without protesting. I do not wish to impute to your correspondents wrong motives in this matter, but merely to show, if that be possible, how unfair and unsavory it all is.

Princeton, N. J., June 15. suggests the advisability in this case of driv-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. If we start to take the Presbyterian line to a better state some one shouts that the bridge over Westminster Gulch is old and not safe, while another answers that it has carried many before, and is just the way for us. If, by reason of being more artistic in our temperaments, some of us choose one of the old and well-advertised scenic routes, another one sings out, "Take the elevated, that surface road will run you into the quagmire." I notice that some of these people are having trouble over a Mr. Parsons. He is

having trouble over a Mr. Parsons. He is an entire stranger to me, but so far as I am able to judge from what they say of him, he is a man able and willing to pay his debts, and quite a handy fellow to have in any neighborhood. In the winter he takes hold and pulls an oar at the Brick Presbyterian Church, and when hot weather drives him up to Lenox for the summer he does the first thing which comes in his reach by giving the Episcopal Church a lift.

Some one who apparently has noticed his horse sense has put him on the force who are to fix up that troublesome Westminster bridge; and, so far as can be seen from what these critics say. I think he will be a very serviceable man for the place.

The net result of all this jangling among the representatives of the various c-lesting transportation lines is to make us who are on-lookers seriously doubt if any of them have really first-class terminal facilities at the other end.

Think of it! The laws of God to be established by the vote of a convention!

CANADA HAS ITS OWN FEELINGS Stirred by the Action of English Recruiting Officers.

MONTREAL, June 14 .- A change is slowly but surely coming over the spirit of Cana-dian dreams, and the reality of what has been going on in this country during the last eighteen months is being better understood. The result is the growth of a healthier and more independent sentiment as regards the relations with Great Britain. For several months there has been a silent

struggle between the Government at Ottawa and the imperial authorities concerning the right of the latter to send its military agents up and down the country to recruit men for service in South Africa, and in the British Army in general without permission from the Canadian authorities. The way in which some of the British military agents have been acting has bordered on inscience, so much so that it has been found necessary at last to inform the Colonial Office in England that any action in the way of raising recruits in Canada for British regiments or regiments with Colonial titles for the British Army, must be through the Canadian Government, and the British military agents in Canada have been warned at the same time to desist from further recruiting.

The motive for this action on the part of the Ottawa Government is political and economic. A good deal of resentment has been felt of late at the evident intention of the London Colonial Office to try and bring Canada more and more under its direct control, and in a number of little ways to set the Canadian Government aside. Some of the more ultra-loyal even of the Government and its supporters have begun to take alarm at the encroachments on the self-governing attributes of Canada, and, though not without a struggle and in very moderate language, it was determined to notify London that they must cease. One good effect of this is to be seen in the changed attitude of numbers of British-Canadians toward the French. Another reason why the Government found it necessary to withstand the action of the been acting has bordered on inscience, so be seen in the changed attitude of numbers of British-Canadians toward the French Another reason why the Government found it necessary to withstand the action of the British military authorities is that Canada is spending yearly large sums of money to bring immigrants into the country, for lack of population is one of its greatest troubles, and it is against common sense and the interest of the country generally to allow a drain on the population to be established for purposes that are certainly not in the interest of Canada. The showing of the census has been a great disappointment for it was expected that the population had grown to over six millions; the fact that it is nearing half a million under that figure is disinclining even the more rabid loyalists to see it further reduced. There is also a feeling abroad that if, in England itself, neither high pay nor patriotism is sufficient to stimulate men to volunteer for war service in South Africa, there is no reason why Canada should sacrifice money and men in a cause which the British themselves are not too enthusiastic over. But perhaps the most notable symptom of the change that has come over things at Ottawa is the reserve apparent in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's recent utterances. He at last seems to understand the meaning of the present Colonial Office policy in England, and though no doubt he is still ready to assert his loyalty to what are commonly known as British principles of geyernment, he is by no means

RETREAT OF EUROPE FROM CHINA. China Finds Defence-Less European Harmony Than Before-Color Line in European Armies.

doubt he is still ready to assert his loyalty to what are commonly known as British principles of government, he is by no means satisfied with the practice of them by the present occupants of Downing street.

From the London Spectator. It seems clear from the German Emperor's admisions from M. Delcasse's speech in the French Chamber and from the ill-concealed disappointment of all traders in China, that Europe has agreed to order a retreat from the Far East. She is sick of her enterprise, which was commenced in a moment of emotion. and not only abandons it, but expresses in half a dozen anguages the relief of her peoples that it is not to be continued. This is rather an important fact in modern history, for it carries with it certain results.

One is that in the next dealings with China each nation will act by itself, avowedly for its own interests and as far as possible by some road in which it can remain lonely. There is not room obviously on the main road for so many carriages abreast, and the con sequent chances of collision are a little too serious for neir owners' equanimity. Another result is that China has discovered a new method of defence, or Gordon forty years ago. When she fights she is beaten. but when she retreats she is safe. The invading force marched through northern China, they relieved the legations, they plundered the capital, and then they stood gazing into air, very nearly helpless. The Court had retreated to Sian, and though the European they could not reach either the Government or the armies of China.

There is a second result which is even more important. The States of Europe cannot act together for any length of time even when they try. So far as appears, the attempt at first, while the lives of the Ambassadors were in peril, was made in all sincerity, but the moment that danger was over the Powers fell apart. Their jealousies and fears of each other were too real, and extended too deeply among their peoples, to admit of common action. A common expedition with common objects and common results has decreased, instead of increasing, the harmony of Europe. We ourselves in particular are less near a thorough understanding with Russia, or Germany, or France

The third result is perhaps most important of all. though its importance is confined to ourselves. It has become most difficult in any future combined operation to use our Indian troops. The Generals, o ourse, never objected to their cooperation, but the soldiers of the Continental Powers did. The intense German contempt and dislike for men with dark skins. which events are revealing in other quarters of the world, extended !tself even to Indians who were fighting by their side, and curiously enough was shared by the French, who had Annamite soldiers in the field. Insults were shouted at the Sikhs, and collistons were only averted by their perfect discipline. it will be necessary in any future combined movement to leave them behind, and what with this unmannerliness of their comrades, and the invincible dislike to their employment in South Africa, we run the risk of being deprived of one-half our effective strength. People talk of the impropriety of using colored men against white, and if they are to live side by side we agree with them; but if the Russians ever invade India. are we to send the Sikhs to the rear! It is one of the many evil results of this expedition, which has had no good ones except the rescue of the legations, that it has increased the difficulty of employing native troops, whom we have always regarded in China and in Africa as a most trustworthy left arm. The retreat of Europe is under all the circumstances a relief, but with the relief have come some grave and by no means consolatory reflections.

Secretary Root Nominated for President. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir. As the time s now approaching when candidates for the next Presidential election are being put forward. I name one who would be most fitted to fill that position in every respect; a man who has been most thoroughly tested in many ways, of exceptional ability, upright

and honest in its strictest sense.

I refer to the Hon. Ellinu Root, Secretary of War in which place he has shown great firmness, tact and ability. Furthermore, in many ways Mr. Root has proved that he will not, nor can he be, influenced by mere politicians. When he takes a stand and feels he is right nothing and no one, no matter with what influence, can shape his determination. About a year since I brought up this subject among some friends of influence whose views coincided very de-

I write the above for I believe Mr. Root to be the best equipped man in the country for the office of President. HENRY N. MUNN. ORANGE, N. J., June 15.

Shirt-Waist Prospects of Victory.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. The shirt-walst man is to the public as the innocent red parasol to the ever-ready bull, but unlike the parasol, he makes trouble wherever he goes, and has little chance to secutors. In the case of the mysterious negro of the red shirt-

waist and Panama hat, he deemed discretion the better part of valor, for he knew that the police were for the purpose of protecting the public, and not the individual, of his race, it seems.

"I is deplorable to note how a crowd delights to torment something or somebody who is unable to protect himself." inwelf.

However, if the shirt-waist man will "stick it out,"
e will win. Now that we understand the policenen and postmen are to don the horrible attire, why
houldn't the public rise in unison and mob them?
he principle is the same in both instances.

NEW YORR, June 17. FREDERIC DOUGLAS.

"What Mark Hanna Thinks." From the Chicago Tribune. From the Chicago Tribune.

If I were Chauncey M. Depew,
Cey M. Depew,
Cey M. Depew,
If I were Chauncey M. Depew,
If I would do.
I'd hunt some festive grounding hole,
The grounding hole,
The grounding hole,
I'd crawl inside that grounding hole
And pull the hole in too.

MR. WU ON CHINESE EXCLUSION. Says Chinamen Would Not Object if the Law Was Made Applicable to All Races Alike.

WASHINGTON, June 17 -Mr. Wu, the Chinese Minister, speaking of the movement recently inaugurated by the Chinese in the great cities to oppose the reenactment of the Geary Chinese Exclusion law, which

will expire next year, said to-day: "While this matter of the Chinese organizing to oppose a reenactment of the Geary law has not before been brought to my attention, I can say that it is probably true, and if so, they have been induced to take this course, no doubt, by the recently published statements that the American laboring people are already beginning to agitate the question of a continuance of Chinese exclusion. They may also feel that their own continued residence here may even be rendered more difficult. At present, and especially in view of other questions which are to be settled it seems to me almost too early to begin a discussion of the Chinese exclusion matter. There is now existing a treaty between the United States and China, which was entered into in 1894 and which does not expire until 1904, by which China consents to a restriction of immigration to this country. That we accepted and therefore cannot complain, but speaking off hand and without reference to the specific terms of the treaty, it does not seem to me that in the face of it the United States would pass an act excluding the Chinese for, say, ten or twenty years. I don't know that this country could do so, unless it acted

for, say, ten or twenty years. I don't know that this country could do so, unless it acted arbitrarily in the matter, which I don't believe it would do. China has consented to the present restriction, but it has not consented be ond the limitation of the treaty, so I don't believe the United States would proceed to enact a law which would exclude the Chinese beyond that period.

"The greatmistake which the Chinese made when they first came to this country was in not becoming citizens, as do the other nationalities, but they did not understand the customs of America and official representatives did not understand their own course, worked earnestly and diligently, attending to their own affairs and did not develop any political influence, as do the Irish, the Germans, the Italians, Poles, Hungarians and the other races. They commit probably fewer races in proportion to their numbers; they simply work and molest no one.

"So it is not because of their vices, but rather because of their virtues that they are denied the privilege of coming here. Mind you, I would not object in the least to any immigration law which this country might enact, no matter how harsh its terms, if it were made applicable to all races alike—the Europeans, the Japanese, the Malays, the Africans and others—but it is the discrimination which the Chinaman feels and which hurts him, the fact that he of all the various peoples of the world is singled out and made to feel that he is not wanted here. I have heard that there is a growing opposition to the continued immigration of the Japanese, but there is no legislation to restrict them from coming here. Why is this? Is it not because Japan is strong and China is weak?

"It is only the interpretation which has been placed upon the law within the past two or three years which is especially severe, although I don't for a moment wish to be understood as criticising any one for that interpretation. Formerly it was understood to apply only to Chinese laborers, while now it is made applicable to nearly a

THE STAMPEDE OF CENSUS CLERKS. Director Merriam's Order That Caused It Has Been Revoked.

WASHINGTON, June 17 .- Director of the Census Merriam has decided to rescind the order issued a week ago providing for the payment of employees of the Census Office after 4 o'clock instead of during office hours, as formerly, and as is the general custom in the departments. Mr. Merriam's decision is the result of the stampede last Saturday. the first pay day following the issuance of the order, when 2,000 clerks fought in the narrow corridors of the Census fought in the narrow corridors of the Census Office for a place at the disbursing clerk's window. During the excitement three women fainted and were carried out, a female clerk was badly cut by falling down a stairway and the glass covering of the electric switch-board was smashed, deranging the electric system and leaving the building in darkness. During the confusion the clerks showed their disapproval of the new plan by shouting and singing and ignoring the efforts of the officials of the department to restore order. Director Merriam said to-day that the new system of paying off the clerks had been tried because of the fact that there was invariably a marked decrease in the amount of work performed by the clerks on pay days. As the work of the census must be performed on schedule time, the new plan was thought to be an excellent way to avoid the delays consequent on the old system. The experiment had been a failure, he said, and would be abandoned.

Chief Clerk McCauley said that in addition to the general confusion after 4 o'clock, his office had been thronged all day Saturday by employees who on various pretexts strove to secure payments of their salaries before closing time. narrow corridors of the Census Office for a

TO RETALIATE ON STRIKERS? Silk Manufacturers at Paterson May Close

Their Mills on July 1. PATERSON. June 17 - There was a rumor to-day that the Manufacturers' Association. composed of the silk manufacturers in this city, had decided to close their mills on July I and keep them closed for the remainder of the summer. This conclusion was reached in consequence of the unusual number of strikes this spring and the bitter manner in which they have been carried on.

Dexter, Lambert & Co. have already begun to dismantle the ribbon looms at their mill here. The ribbon weavers have been on strike for three months at that mill and there is no sign of settlement. The company came to the conclusion that it would be better to take the harness and warps from the looms and close down that department for an indefinite period. Most of the large silk concerns in this city are protected by having annexes in other places, so that they can have what work they need done in these annexes during trouble of this kind. Some of the manufacturers believe that it will be a good thing to give the weavers a rest for a few months so that they can settle up their affairs and be ready to start work in the fall. in consequence of the unusual number of

A STONEWALL JACKSON DESPATCH. Written Just Before Battle of Chancellorsville - Found in the Dellinger House.

HAGERSTOWN, Md. June 17 -Mrs Jacob Dellinger has found among some old papers n a trunk at her home near Williamsport, this county, a copy of the last despatch written by Stonewall Jackson to Gen. Lee, before the battle of Chanc Porsville. The despatch is dated May 2, 1868, at no clock P. M. and states that the enemy has made a stand at Chancellorsville and expresses his belief that a kind Providence will bless us with success." The despatch is signed "T. J. Jackson." It is supposed that the paper was left at Mr. Dellinger's house, which was occupied as a hospital during the war, by a Confederate soldier.

Single Tax Conflict.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. The com-munication from Mr. W. Wingrave Carver published in to-day's SUN will be interesting to many single taxers who have not yet seen the error of their ways. Mr. Carver was formerly a single taxer but has been happily restored to economic sanity. Will you not allow him to use your columns to explain how this blessed change was wrought in him? Who so fit as he to spread the light among the single taxers who still sit in darkness? Once he believed in the vile doctrine that God made

Once he believed in the vile doctrine that God made the land for all: now he knows that large tracts were made, let us say, for King Charles II., who granted them to his favorites, that the lavorites parcelled out the tracts to others who sold, bequeathed, devised, or otherwise disposed of them; that the present holders—with no better litle, of course, than their predecessors had—have the right to exclude all mankind from the land until its rental or selling price meets their views, Mr. Carver once believed that unoccupied land should be used; now he perceives that the Almighty intended it to be held for speculation. He once held the erron-cous opinion that the laborer wasentified to the product of his labor, now he perceives clearly that part of the products of labor was intended to support in idleness people who permit others to use land. Once he thought that industry should not be taired, now he sees that it should, because the less you tax industry the heavier will be the burden on those who don't work.

I trust that you will give Mr. Carver ample space in your columns. It will be interesting to see the single-tax theory exploded once more—and by an ex-dervish of the cult. WILLIAM E. MCKENNA. BROOKLYN, June 17.

DIVAGATIONS ON CEMENT.

oners of Accounts Find an Outside Subject Too Entrancing to Drop. The Commissioners of Accounts have

ssued another installment of their famous work on Portland cement vs. Rosendale cement. The Commissioners have \$160,000 a year to spend, and they have stirred up the ment trade as it has seldom been agitated In May of last year the Commissioners sent a luminous document to the Mayor in which they said that Portland cement was very much better than any other for all purposes. It is said that the Mayor was much edified by the report which was full of per centage tables of the most absorbing interest Then all the users of the Rosendale cements said that the report was worthless, and that

Then all the users of the Rosendane cements said that the report was worthless, and that the men who got it up were lacking in the rudiments of intelligence, and really should be under the care of a keeper. Dr. Charles F. McKenna wrote a letter to an engineering journal in which he said that the report showed "such lignorance as to make the judicious grieve," and many "egregious misconceptions," that it described processes that were "shockingly absurd" and that it was an outrage for it to go out as an example of American learning and research.

The engineers who made the report were of the H. Klein and S. F. Peckham, and they were not slow to answer the remarks of Dr. McKenna. The Commissioners of Accounts are determined that the great cement contest shall be settled if it takes all the \$160,000 a year to do it. N. P. Lewis, the engineer of the Brooklyn Department of Highways was unfortunate enough to agree with Dr. McKenna, and on him the wrath of the Commissioners fell. Yesterday they gave to the public a volume of 123 pages and three tables which is intended to show the everlasting stupidity of every one who does not agree with them and their engineers.

It is expected that the Commissioners will get out a third volume maintaining that the proper pronunciation of the word is cement, not cement, and will fortify their contention with etymological and orthoepical studies by experts.

GEN. GROSVENOR EXPLAINS. Says There Were Important Omissions from

His Third-Term Interview. WASHINGTON, June 17 .- Representative Grosvenor has written a letter to the Washington Post, explaining his recent interview on the third-term question, the publication of which precipitated a statement of protest from Mr. McKinley. He quotes the published interview, which he says has been translated into fifteen languages, and adds "Now I admit making in substance the statement put into my mouth in this extract ment put into my mouth in this extract.

However, in the third sentence there is an omission which ought to go in in this way.

'The facts are, as any student of the times may discover, that we cannot now partition the causes for the action of Washington and assign that portion of it which was fear of defeat and that portion which was based on principle.'

assign that portion of it which was lear of defeat and that portion which was based on principle."

Gen. Grosvenor says the most important omission was the following:

"The child is not born who will ever live to see a candidate for the Presidency nominated for the third term. Mr McKinley, in my opinion, would refuse to consider the subject. He would not tarnish the glory of his two terms by a struggle for a third."

"Now, if these words," continues the General, "had made their appearance along with the other part of what I said, the rebuke which the Associated Press announced from Washington would not have been so severe upon myself, and the whole terrible blow would have fallen upon Senator Chauncey M. Depew. I am delighted, however, that I have the opportunity to divide the force of that blow with the distinguished Senator from New York, and I regret that the truth of history now compels me to stand from under and let him bear the whole terrible responsibility."

PALMA FOR PRESIDENT OF CUBA. Heratio S. Rubens Says He Will Be the Almos Unanimous Choice.

Boratio S. Rubens, counsel to the Cuban Junta here during the revolution in Cuba Junta here during the revolution in Cuba, has been in this city for some time and has been in conference with Gen Tomas Estrada Palma, who came down from his home in Central Valley, N. Y. on Saturday on learning of Mr. Rubens's arrival. Gen. Palma was President of the Junta and is talked of for first President of the Cuban Republic.

"There is no doubt about Gen. Palma being the almost unanimous choice for the Presidency," said Counsellor Rubens yesterday. "Nearly all Cubans, even those who are not agreed on some points, favor him. I discussed the matter with him on Saturday, to ascertain his views and I wish to say that he is not seeking the office. But the demand that he be the candidate is so great that he can hardly resist. We hope to be able to hold the election in the fall and the inauguration in January."

The only possible opponent to Gen. Palma in the Presidential contest Mr. Rubens said, is Gen. Bartholamew Masso, who was Vice-President of the Revolutionary Provisional Government. Gen. Palma, who is 65 years old, has the advantage of the support of the factions represented by Gen. Maximo Gomez and Señor Juan Gualberto Gomez. These two are bitter enemies and yet are both for Gen. Palma.

Mr. Rubens will return to Havana in a few days and will make a report of his conference with Gen. Palma. has been in this city for some time and has

UNIFORM ENTRANCE EXAMS.

Nearly 600 Young Men and Women Appeared as Matriculants Here Yesterday. The first series of uniform college entrance examinations to be held at designated places all over the country was begun yesterday and will continue throughout the week. The papers will be examined by a specially appointed board of college professors and preparatory schoolteachers and the cer-tificates furnished to the candidates for sucfificates furnished to the candidates for successfully passing examinations in the several subjects will be accepted in lieu of a second examination by practically every college and university in the East and by many Southern and Western institutions. More than 300 candidates reported for the examinations in algebra and German held in the Columbia University gymnasium. Of these 180 intend to enter Columbia College At Barnard College 250 girls took the examinations, 180 of them intending to enter Barnard.

so the Gerry Society Gets a Nice Little, Kid-Gloved, Shirt-Walsted Boy. The four-year-old boy who was picked up at Seventh avenue and Thirtieth street on

Saturday night and said he'd been lost going to the races was taken to the Jefferson Market police court yesterday morning and compolice court yesterday morning and com-mitted to the care of the oblidern's society. No one has applied to the police for him. He is an intelligent, handsome little boy, nicely dressed in a gray suit, pink shirt wais and tie, big straw hat with a blue band, patent leather tipped black shoes and tan kid gloves. He thinks his name is John S. Potter or Potters and that he live at 118th street and Fifth avenue

Making Way for New Students' Hall.

The work of tearing down the old West Hall of Columbia University to make room for the new \$100,000 students' hall recently presented to the university by William Earl Dodge was begun yesterday. The front half will be removed entirely and the rear will be allowed to stand until provisions are made for the departments which now occupy it. The structure was erected thirty years ago and was the main building of the Biooningdale Insane Asylum before Columbia moved to Morningside Heights.

New 840.000 Laboratory for the Medical Col-

lege of New York. Plans were filed for a new laboratory building four and five stories in height, and 22.8 by 18.8 feet, to be built for the Medical College of New York as an annex to the college building at 17-19 West 101st street. The new

building is to cost \$40,000 The Determination of Death By X.Rays

From the New York Medical Journal. is one of great importance, and new tests are from time to time submitted. The latest one suggested. as we learn from the American X Ray Journal for April, is that of Prof. Ottolenght of the University Siena. The professor is said to have "discovered that, while it is easy to apply the rays to the lungs of a person who is alive or in trance, it is extremely diffi cult, indeed practically impossible, to apply them ! the lungs of a person actually dead." The reason is that some intervening obstacle prevents the rays from penetrating into the body. He has repeated; made a test of this kind, always with the same result. Prof. Ottolenghi therefore suggests that, as this test can easily be made by any physician, it should in future be employed in all cases where there exist